

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1829.

No. 17.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Eastern Federalists and Mr. Adams.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1828.

TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Sir,—The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, residing in Boston and its vicinity, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a statement published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 21st October, and which purports to have been communicated or authorized by you.

In this statement, after speaking of those individuals in this State, whom the writer designates as 'certain leaders of the party which had the management of the State legislature in their hands' in the year 1808, and saying that in the event of a civil war, he (Mr. Adams) 'had no doubt the leaders of the party would secure the co-operation with them of Great Britain,' it is added, 'That their object was, and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation, he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not proveable in a court of law.'

This, Sir, is not the expression of an opinion as to the nature and tendency of the measures at that time publicly adopted, or proposed, by the party prevailing in the State of Massachusetts. Every citizen was at liberty to form his own opinions on that subject; and we cheerfully submit the propriety of those measures to the judgment of an impartial posterity. But the sentence which we have quoted contains the assertion of a distinct fact, as one within your own knowledge.—We are not permitted to consider it as the unguarded expression of irritated feelings, hastily uttered at a time of great political excitement.—Twenty years have elapsed since this charge was first made, in private correspondence with certain members of Congress; and it is now deliberately repeated, and brought before the public under the sanction of your name, as being founded on unequivocal evidence, within your knowledge.

We do not claim for ourselves, nor even for those deceased friends whose representatives join in this address, the title of leaders of any party in Massachusetts; but we were associated in politics with the party prevailing here at the period referred to in the statement above mentioned; some of us concurred in all the measures adopted by that party; and we all warmly approved and supported those measures. Many of our associates who still survive, are dispersed throughout Massachusetts and Maine, and could not easily be convened to join us on the present occasion. We trust, however, that you will not question our right, if not for ourselves alone, at least in behalf of the highly valued friends with whom we acted at that time, and especially of those of them who are now deceased, respectfully to ask from you such a full and precise statement of the facts and evidence relating to this accusation, as may enable us fairly to meet and answer it.

The object of this letter therefore is, to request you to state

First, Who are the persons designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts in the year 1808, whose object you assert was, and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation? and

Secondly, The whole evidence on which the charge is founded.

It is admitted in the statement of the charge, that it is not proveable in a court of law, and of course that you were not in possession of any legal evidence by which to maintain it. The evidence, however, must have been such as in your opinion would have been pronounced unequivocal by honorable men of discriminating minds; and we may certainly expect from your sense of justice and self-respect a full disclosure of all that you possess.

A charge of this nature, coming as it does from the first magistrate of the nation, acquires an importance which we cannot affect to disregard; and it is one which we ought not to leave unan-

swered. We are therefore constrained, by a regard to our deceased friends and to our posterity, as well as by a sense of what is due to our own honor, most solemnly to declare, that we have never known or suspected that the party which prevailed in Massachusetts in the year 1808, or any other party in this state, ever entertained the design to produce a dissolution of the Union, or the establishment of a separate Confederation. It is impossible for us in any other manner to refute, or even to answer this charge, until we see it fully and particularly stated, and know the evidence by which it is to be maintained.

The undersigned think it due to themselves to add, that in making this application to you they have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever.—Neither is it their purpose to enter into a vindication or discussion of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. Our sole object is to draw forth all the evidence on which that charge is founded, in order that the public may judge of its application and its weight.

We are, sir, with due respect,
Your obedient servants,
H. G. OTIS,
ISRAEL THORNDIKE,
T. H. PERKINS,
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
DANIEL SARGENT,
JOHN LOWELL,
WILLIAM SULLIVAN,
CHARLES JACKSON,
WARREN DUTTON,
BENJAMIN PICKMAN,
HENRY CABOT,
Son of the late George Cabot.
C. C. PARSONS,
Son of Theophilus Parsons, Esq. dec'd.
FRANKLIN DEXTER,
Son of the late Samuel Dexter.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY TO THE PRECEDING LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1828.

Messrs. H. G. Otis, Israel Thorndike, T. H. Perkins, William Prescott, Daniel Sargent, John Lowell, William Sullivan, Charles Jackson, Warren Dutton, Benjamin Pickman, Henry Cabot, C. C. Parsons, and Franklin Dexter—

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of the 26th ult. and recognizing among the signatures to it, names of persons for whom a long, and on my part, uninterrupted friendship, has survived all the bitterness of political dissension; it would have afforded me pleasure to answer with explicitness and candor not only those persons, but each and every one of you, upon the only questions in relation to the subject matter of your letter, which as men or as citizens, I can acknowledge your right to ask: namely, whether the interrogator was himself one of the persons intended by me in the extract which you have given from a statement authorized by me and published in the *National Intelligencer* of 21st October.

Had you or either of you thought proper to ask me this question, it would have been more satisfaction to me to receive the inquiry separately from each individual, than arrayed in solid phalanx, each responsible not only for himself but for all the others. The reason for this must be so obvious to persons of your intelligence, that I trust that you will spare me the pain of detailing them.

But, Gentlemen, this is not all.—You undertake your inquiry, not in your own names alone; but as the representatives of a great and powerful party, dispersed throughout the states of Massachusetts and Maine: A party commanding, at the time to which your inquiries refer, a devoted majority in the legislature of the then United Commonwealth; and even now, if judged of by the character of its volunteer delegation, of great influence and respectability.

I cannot recognize you, on this occasion, as the representatives of that party, for two reasons—first because you have neither produced your credentials for presenting yourselves as their champions, nor assigned satisfactory reasons for presenting yourselves without them. But, secondly, and chiefly, because your introduction of that party into this question is entirely gratuitous. Your solemn declaration that you do not know that the federal or any other party, at the time to which my statement refers, intended to produce the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new confederacy, does not take the issue, which your own statement of my charge (as you are pleased to consider it) had tendered. The statement authorized by me spoke, not of the federal party, but of *certain leaders* of that party. In my own letters to the mem-

bers of Congress, who did me the honor at that agonizing crisis to our National Union, of soliciting my confidential opinions upon measures under deliberation, I expressly acquitted the great body of the federal party, not only of participating in the secret designs of those leaders, but even of being privy to or believing in their existence. I now cheerfully repeat that declaration. I well know that the party were not prepared for that convulsion, to which the measures and designs of their leaders were instigating them, and my extreme anxiety for the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo arose from the imminent danger that the continuance and enforcement of this latter measure would promote the views of those leaders, by goading a majority of the people and of the legislature to the pitch of physical resistance, by State authority, against the execution of the laws of the Union; the only effectual means by which the Union could be dissolved. Your modesty has prompted you to disclaim the character of *leaders* of the federal party at that time. If I am to consider this as more than a mere disavowal of form, I must say that the charge, which I lament to see has excited so much of your sensibility, had no reference to any of you.

Your avowed object is controversy. You call for a precise state of facts and evidence; not affecting, so far as you know, any one of you, but to enable you fairly to meet and to answer it.

And you demand,
1. Who are the persons designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts, in the year 1808, whose object I assert was, and had been, for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy? and.

2. The whole evidence, on which that charge is founded.

You observe that it is admitted, in the statement of the charge, that it is not proveable in a court of law, and your inference is, that I am of course not in possession of any legal evidence, by which to maintain it. Yet you call upon me to name the persons affected by the charge; a charge in your estimate deeply stigmatising upon those persons; and you permit yourselves to remind me, that my sense of justice and self-respect oblige me to disclose all that I possess.—My sense of justice to you, gentlemen, induces me to remark, that I leave your self-respect to the moral influences of your own minds, without presuming to measure it by the dictation of mine.

Suppose, then, that in compliance with your call, I should name one, two, or three persons, as intended to be included in the charge. Suppose neither of those persons to be one of you. You however have given them notice, that I have no evidence against them, by which the charge is proveable in a court of law—and you know that I, as well as yourselves, am amenable to the laws of the land. Does your self-respect convince you that the persons so named, if guilty, would furnish the evidence against themselves, which they have been notified that I do not possess? Are you sure that the correspondence, which would prove their guilt, may not in the lapse of 25 years have been committed to the flames? In these days of failing and of treacherous memories, may they not have forgotten that any such correspondence ever existed? And have you any guarantee to offer, that I should not be called by a summons more imperative than yours, to produce in the temple of justice the proof, which you say I have not, or to be branded for a foul and malignant slanderer of spotless and persecuted virtue? Is it not besides imaginable that persons may exist, who, though twenty five years since driven in the desperation of disappointment, to the meditation and preparation of measures tending to the dissolution of the Union, perceived afterwards the error of their ways, and would now gladly wash out from their own memories their participation in projects, upon which the stamp of indelible reprobation has past? Is it not possible that some of the conspirators have been called to account before a higher than an earthly tribunal for all the good and evil of their lives; and whose reputations might now suffer needlessly by the disclosure of their names? I put these cases to you, gentlemen, as possible, to show you that neither my sense of justice nor my self-respect does require of me to produce the evidence for which you call, or to disclose the names of per-

sons, for whom you have and can have no right to speak.

These considerations appear indeed to me so forcible, that it is not without surprise, that I am compelled to believe they had escaped your observation. I cannot believe of any of you that which I am sure never entered the hearts of some of you, that you should have selected the present moment, for the purpose of drawing me into a controversy not only with yourselves, but with others, you know not whom—of daring me to the denunciation of names, which twenty years since I declined committing to the ears of confidential friendship; and to the production of evidence which, though perfectly satisfactory to my own mind, and perfectly competent for the foundation of honest and patriotic public conduct, was adequate in a court of law neither to the conviction of the guilty, nor to the justification of the accuser, and so explicitly pronounced by himself.

You say that you have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever,—nor to enter into a vindication of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. But can you believe that this subject should be discussed between you and me, as you propose, when calling upon me for a statement, with the avowed intention of refuting it, and not produce an effect on any political party or question? With regard to the public measures of those times and the succeeding, which you declare to have had your sanction and approbation, it needs no disclosure now, that a radical and irreconcilable difference of opinion between most of yourselves and me existed.

And can you suppose that in disclosing names and stating facts, known perhaps only to myself, I could consent to separate them from those public measures, which you so cordially approved and which I so deeply lamented? Must your own defence against these charges forever rest exclusively upon a solemn protestation against the natural inference from the irresistible tendency of action to the secret intent of the actor? That a statesman who believes in human virtue should be slow to draw this inference against such solemn asseverations, I readily admit: but for the regulation of the conduct of human life, the rules of evidence are widely different from those, which receive or exclude testimony in a court of law. Even there, you know that violent presumption is equivalent, in cases affecting life itself, to positive proof; and in a succession of political measures through a series of years, all tending to the same result, there is an internal evidence, against which mere denial, however solemn, can scarcely claim the credence even of the charity that believeth all things.

Let me add that the statement authorized by me, as published in the *National Intelligencer*, was made, not only without the intention, but without the most distant imagination of offending you or of injuring any one of you.—But, on the contrary, for the purpose of expressly disavowing a charge, which was before the public, sanctioned with the name of the late Mr. Jefferson, imputing to certain citizens of Massachusetts treasonable negotiations with the British government during the war, and expressly stating that he had received information of this from me. On the publication of this letter, I deemed it indispensably due to myself, and to all the citizens of Massachusetts, not only to deny having ever given such information, but all knowledge of such a fact. And the more so, because that letter had been published, though without my knowledge, yet I was well assured, from motives of justice and kindness to me. It contained a declaration by Mr. Jefferson himself, frank, explicit, and true, of the character of the motives of my conduct, in all the transactions of my intercourse with him, during the period of the embargo.

This was a point upon which his memory could not deceive him, a point upon which he was the best of witnesses; and his testimony was the more decisive because given at a moment, as it would seem, of great excitement against me upon different views of public policy even then in conflict and producing great exacerbation in his mind. The letter contained also a narrative of a personal interview between himself and me, in March, 1808, and stated that I had then given him information of facts, which induced him to consent to the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo; and that I had apprized

him of this treasonable negotiation by citizens of Massachusetts, to secede from the Union during the war, and perhaps rejoin after the peace. Now the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo, took place twelve months after this interview, and at a succeeding session of Congress, when I was not even a member of that body. The negotiation for seceding from the Union with a view to rejoin it afterwards, if it ever existed, must have been during the war. I had no knowledge of such a negotiation, or even of such a design. I could therefore have given no such information.

But in giving an unqualified denial to this statement of Mr. Jefferson, and in showing that upon the face of the letter itself it could not be correct, it was due to him to show, that the misstatement on his part was not intentional; that it arose from infirmity of memory, which the letter itself candidly acknowledged; that it blended together in one indistinct mass, the information which I had given him in March, 1808, with the purport of confidential letters, which I had written to him and my friends in Congress a year after, and with events, projects, and perhaps mere suspicions, natural enough as consequences of the preceding times, but which occurred, if at all, from three to six years later, and of which he could not have had information from me. The simple fact of which I apprized Mr. Jefferson was, that, in the summer of 1807, about the time of what was sometimes called the *affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake*, I had seen a letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia to a person in Massachusetts, affirming that the British government had certain information of a plan by that of France, to conquer the British possessions and effect a revolution in the U. States, by means of a war between them and G. Britain. As the U. States and G. Britain were in 1807 at peace, a correspondence with the Governor of Nova Scotia, held by any citizen of the U. States, imported no violation of law; nor could the correspondent be responsible for any thing which the governor might write. But my inferences from this fact were, that there existed between the British government and the party in Massachusetts opposed to Mr. Jefferson, a channel of communication through the Governor of Nova Scotia, which he was exercising to inflame their hatred against France and their jealousies against their own government. The letter was not to any leader of the federal party; but I had no doubt it had been shown to some of them, as it had been to me, without injunction to secrecy; and, as I supposed, with a view to convince me that this conspiracy between Napoleon and Mr. Jefferson really existed. How that channel of communication might be further used, was matter of conjecture; for the mission of Mr. John Henry was nine months after my interview with Mr. Jefferson, and precisely at the time when I was writing to my friends in Congress the letters urging the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo. Of Mr. Henry's mission I knew nothing till it was disclosed by himself in 1812.

It was in these letters of 1808 and 1809, that I mentioned the design of *certain leaders* of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy. This design had been formed in the winter of 1803, '4, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the U. States. That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was to secede from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own.

This plan was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was no overt act of treason. In the abstract theory of our government the obedience of the citizen is not due to an unconstitutional law. He may lawfully resist its execution. If a single individual undertakes this resistance, our constitutions, both of the U. States and of

Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829, both days included:

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444	76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283	87½
	5,160	89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
" " C. Chritzman, (arrears) 1828,	966	94
" " " 1828,	199	00
	1,201	02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028	45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, up to 1827. (inclusive)		48
Rent received of Thomas McKellip, ending 1st April, 1829,	15	00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, on order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494	67
" received of John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for holding inquisition on body of said dec'd,	21	02
Additions to Tax Duplicates,	17	34
	\$17,053	87

The Tax assessed for 1828, is as follows, viz:

C. Chritzman,	Borough,	418	42
Hugh McGaughy,	Cumberland,	686	07
Peter Comfort,	Franklin,	749	02
Jacob Winrott, (Black-smith,)	Germany,	596	40
George Wolf,	Berwick,	590	85
Joseph Sneringer, Esq.	Conowago,	576	63
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	462	72
Abraham King, Esq.	Straban,	705	03
Philip Fleshman,	Mountpleasant,	690	42
Peter Deardorff, Sen.	Reading,	674	61
James White, Sen.	Liberty,	613	39
Peter Fidler,	Tyrone,	422	04
Moses McIlvain,	Mountjoy,	471	32
Daniel Fickes,	Huntington,	490	39
George Deardorff,	Latimore,	432	44
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	698	55
William Rex,	Menallen,	730	15

\$10,028 45

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14	89
1823 Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1	05
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125	46
1826 Jacob Bosserman,	Liberty,	121	60
1827 Caleb Beales, Jr.*	Latimore,	124	59
" James Black,*	Cumberland,	37	83
" Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	141	59
" Henry Whitmore,	Menallen,	46	44
1828 C. Chritzman,	Borough,	54	44
" Hugh McGaughy,*	Cumberland,	294	98½
" Peter Comfort,*	Franklin,	328	50
" Jacob Winrott,*	Germany,	246	85
" George Wolf,*	Berwick,	129	33
" Joseph Sneringer, Esq.*	Conowago,	246	63
" James Patterson,	Hamilton,	80	22
" Abraham King, Esq.*	Straban,	191	53
" Philip Fleshman,*	Mountpleasant,	309	68
" Peter Deardorff, Sen.*	Reading,	453	61
" James White, Sen.	Liberty,	243	39
" Peter Fidler,*	Tyrone,	125	37
" Moses McIlvain,*	Mountjoy,	40	26
" Daniel Fickes,*	Huntington,	111	89
" George Deardorff, Esq.	Latimore,	104	94
" Jesse Seabrooks,*	Hamiltonban,	360	74
" William Rex,*	Menallen,	319	24

*Since paid in part.

\$4,265 05½

CR.

By Orders paid, as follow, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	13	50
Tuition of poor children,	1032	88
Officers of Elections—Fees,	788	65
Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	559	08
Grand Juries and Constables—Pay,	374	87
General Juries and Constables—do.	1402	84
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases,	788	42
Assessors—Fees,	190	37
Fox and Wolf scalps,	45	06
Stoves for Court House & Work done in Public Buildings,	154	31
John F. Macfarlane, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	94	50
Samuel B. Wright, Esq. do.	106	50
Jacob Fickes, Esq. do.	105	00
Clerk to Commissioners—Pay,	153	97
Road Views and damages.	222	00
Court Cryer—Pay, and sundries for use of Court,	68	09
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	2700	00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	60	00
Jailor—keeping of Prisoners, &c. &c.	523	58
Public Printing,	255	00
Dr. C. N. Berlucchy—medical attendance on Prisoners,	3	75
" John Parshall, do. do.	23	50
" D. Horner, do. do.	14	75
Attorney General—Fees,	37	00
Prothonotary—Fees,	30	49
Wood for Court House and Prison,	156	10
Coroner—Fees,	17	12
John Garvin, Esq. making Ballot Box for 13th Election District,	2	50
P. Heagy, Sheriff, for notifying Judges to attend special Election,	18	82
Cash advanced by J. B. McPherson at last settlement,	203	28
John Hersh, for Books for Register's Office,	7	75
Bank of Gettysburg, an order payable at 60 days,	500	00
Margaret Winrott, for attendance on stranger who died in her house,	3	50
Valentine Hollinger, Interest on money advanced to Amos Green,	41	99
Bank of Gettysburg, interest,	141	50
Water Rent,	5	00
C. N. Neinstedt, for binding Records,	15	00
Geo. Welsh, in trust for Sheriff of York County for removing prisoner,	17	00
Wm. Thompson, for procuring Ballot Box for 15th Election District,	1	00
Geo. Stoutseberger, for apprehending Horse Thief,	20	00
P. Heagy, Sheriff, summoning Juries for 1828,	89	25
John Garvin, qualifying assessors, &c.	1	00
Jacob Sanders, in trust for Ground Rent on Lot No. 82 up to Jan. 1828,	3	00
Valentine Hollinger, an order issued in 1827, and paid the present year,	475	00
By outstanding Tax,	4265	05½
Balance of Geo. Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman (arrears) 1828,	725	44
Do. do. do. 1828,	49	50
Overcharge in Tax Duplicates,	2	30
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Balance in Treasury,	294	57½
	\$17,053	87

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

SAM'L B. WRIGHT,
JACOB FICKES,
JAS. McILHENNY, } COMRS.

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. CLERK.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn agreeably to law. REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829—both days included:—

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer, & Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444	76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283	87½
	5,160	89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
" " C. Chritzman, arrears, 1828,	966	94
" " " 1828,	199	00
	1,201	02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028	45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, till 1827, inclusive,		48
Rent received from Thomas McKellip, ending April 1, 1829,	15	00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, for order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494	67
Cash received from John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for holding inquest on body of said deceased.	21	02
Addition to Tax Duplicates,	17	34
	\$17,053	87

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and Fifty-seven and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

ROBERT McILHENNY, Jr. }
ROBERT SMITH, } AUDITORS.

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Thursday the 24th day of February next*, to wit:

The account of George Sweigert, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Sweigert, deceased.

The account of George Rentzel, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Rentzel, deceased.

The account of Valentine Hollinger and N. Busbey, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Nell, deceased.

The final account of John Everitt, one of the Executors of the Estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.

The further account of Henry Koser, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of George Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Garretson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The account of Jacob Housel, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Farnestock, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, one of the Executors of the Estate of James Agnew, deceased.

The further account of David and Samuel Shriver, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Shriver, deceased.

The further account of Joel Garretson, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, sen. deceased.

The account of Isaac Wierman, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Thomas Thornburg, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq. and Henry Martin, Administrators of the Estate of John Martin, deceased.

The account of Andrew Brough and Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Nicholas Myers, deceased.

The further account of Abraham Trimmer, one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

The account of Abraham Arnold and Jacob Arnold, Administrators of the Estate of Abraham Arnold, deceased, who was one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Jan. 23, 1829. } 4t

JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Sideboards,

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases,

Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies Work-stands,

Shaving and Candle Stands,

Portable Writing Desks,

Cribs, and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

COFFINS;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13. Jm

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. Heagy, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. if

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 25.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.

"Dear Sir: By the following rough statement, you will perceive that Adams county will be entitled to the same number of Representatives that she now has—two; and that the adjoining counties of York and Franklin will each lose one member. The returns are all in except Potter, which has been estimated at 100. The returns have not yet been forwarded to the House. When they are, they will be referred to a committee, to report thereon, agreeably to a ratio to be fixed by the committee, which will be about 2500. It may be something more—but not so much as to vary the calculation so as to affect our District. I think York and Adams will be entitled to two Senators. The committee may make some changes in the Districts different from the following.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.

COUNTIES.	Taxable Inh.	Membr. per 2500.	Fractions over.	Repn. on Fract.
Adams	4192	1	1692	1
Allegheny	10236	4	236	0
Armstrong	3257	1	757	0
Beaver	4208	1	1708	1
Bedford	4442	1	1942	1
Berks	10202	4	202	0
Bradford	3365	1	865	0
Bucks	9076	3	1576	1
Butler	2810	1	310	0
Centre & Clearf.	4510	1	2010	1
Columbia	3521	1	1021	0
Crawford	3034	1	534	0
Cumberland	5342	2	342	0
Chester	10231	4	231	0
Dauphin	4602	1	2102	1
Delaware	3633	1	1133	0
Erie	2867	1	367	0
Fayette	5897	2	879	0
Franklin	6095	2	1095	0
Greene	3141	1	641	0
Huntingdon	5009	2	99	0
Indiana & Jeff.	3088	1	588	0
Lancaster	14991	5	2491	1
Lehigh	4321	1	1821	1
Lebanon	3563	1	1181	1
Luzerne	4482	1	1982	1
Lycom'g, McKean, Potter & Tioga	5123	2	123	0
Mercer	3490	1	990	0
Mifflin	4199	1	1699	1
Montgomery	8242	3	742	0
Northampton, Wayne & Pike	9655	3	2155	1
Northumberland	3581	1	1081	0
Perry	2980	1	480	0
Philad'a city " county	16556 20750	6 8	1556 750	1 0
Schuylkill	2715	1	215	0
Som. & Camb.	4484	1	1984	1
Susquehanna	2594	1	94	0
Union	3772	1	1272	1
Ven. & Warren	2850	1	350	0
Washington	8134	3	634	0
Westmoreland	6515	2	1515	1
York	8473	3	973	0

Members by ratio, 84 16
Do. by fract's, 16

Total, 100

The City of Philadelphia will gain one member; the county of Philadelphia, 1; Allegheny & Butler, 1; Berks & Schuylkill, 1; Venango & Warren, 1; and Beaver, 1.

The Counties of Columbia, Fayette, Franklin, Montgomery, Washington, and York, will each lose one member.

The supposed ratio for Senator, will be 7643. York has 8473, and Adams, 4192—total 12,665. Deduct 7643, the ratio for one, from this—and it leaves a fraction of 5022, which will no doubt entitle the District to another."

We publish, this week, the letter from several Eastern Federalists, to Mr. Adams, together with his reply.—We shall, next week, commence the Appeal of the former to the citizens of the U. States.

As the Editor of the Compiler and the Editor of the Sentinel appear not to understand each other, the subject may as well be dropped.

The communication of a "Villager" is upon a subject which we do not wish to agitate at this time. We intend to judge Gen. Jackson by his acts. The principle which was established by the Jackson party, of condemning an Administration, whether its acts were right or wrong, is incorrect—it is anti-republican.

Caution to Housekeepers!—A dreadful fire took place at Boston on the 12th inst., at which five persons lost their lives, and several others narrowly escaped. The fire took its rise in a wooden vessel in which ashes had been carelessly deposited!

Mr. Adams, during the late contest, was much censured for having traveled on the Sabbath afternoon. General Jackson commenced his late journey from home to Washington, on Sunday the 18th; and on Sunday the 25th, he reached Maysville, Ky. amidst the firing of salutes from the town and vessels, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and enthusiastic cheers of an assembled multitude!

Duff Green was elected Printer to the Senate of the U. States, on Thursday last.—The vote was Duff Green, 24—Gales & Seaton, 16.—He has now the printing of both Houses.—His services are about being well repaid.

Four men, named Patrick Hackett, Edward McGreary, Thomas Hewes, and Daniel Ragen, all natives of Ireland, were killed, by the falling in of a bank, under which they were excavating, at the Rail Road near Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.
PENAL CODE.

In the House of Representatives of this State, the important principle of our penal punishments was settled on Saturday last, by a vote of 84 to 9, instructing the committee on the Judiciary system to bring in a bill punishing the higher crimes by solitary confinement and labor, & the lesser crimes by solitary confinement by night, and joint and classified labor by day.—*Rep.*

February 17.

EXTRA SESSION.
In the House, on Tuesday, the question of an Extra Session was discussed very fully, and the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Evans, of Fayette, was almost unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient that the General Assembly should finally act upon the Penal Code during the present session.

UNPATENTED LANDS.

Yesterday, the patenting lands bill underwent a very protracted discussion, and was postponed till this day.—It will, to all appearances, pass the House by a decided majority.—*Chron.*

EDUCATION.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Bonnell, chairman of the committee on Education, in the House of Representatives, for the introduction of a general system of education into this State. We have not had time to examine it, but observe that with the exception of one or two of its provisions, it is generally approved of.

We doubt whether any general system of education could be more expensive to many of the counties of this commonwealth, than the system now in operation, miserable and defective as it is; and indeed, taking the benefits into consideration, there is no doubt in our mind that the most effective, though actually requiring a perhaps greater expenditure of money, yet in the end would be found to be the cheapest.

To enable our readers to form some idea upon this subject, we annex the cost of education of poor children only, in several of the counties of this state during the last year.

Lancaster,	\$6,564 72½
Chester,	4,125 56
Franklin,	3,214 40
York,	2,657 05½
Cumberland,	2,623 97
Northampton,	2,092 41½
Washington,	1,367 07
Adams,	1,032 88
Mifflin,	821 11
Huntingdon,	612 32
Alleghany,	468 31½
Westmoreland,	278 25½
Bedford,	195 62½

Lancaster Journal.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday last, the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was passed, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 103 to 79, precisely in the form in which it was reported, except that the blanks were filled in Committee of the whole, as moved by the Chairman of the Committee of Roads and Canals.

The bill reported by the Select Committee for the relief of James Monroe, appropriates \$37,838, to be paid to him out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Two thousand six hundred & seventy Slaves have been brought to N. Orleans since Oct. 1, by way of the Balize.

GEN. JACKSON'S REPLY,

To Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee appointed to notify the General of his Election as President of the United States.

Sir:—The notification that I have been elected President of the U. States for four years, from the 4th of March next, which, by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives, you have so politely presented, is received with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow citizens, with an acknowledgement of the responsibility which it enjoins; and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country; and, to the attainment of these objects shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you sir to convey to the Senate and House of Representatives assurances of my respect and regard.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—There is still a great dearth of intelligence from the seat of war, though rumours and reports continue to be most abundant and most contradictory of each other. Accounts from Bucharest of the 8th state that the Russian Generals were still at Jassy, arranging the plans for the next campaign. General Wittenstein, who had applied to the Emperor for a short leave of absence, was refused, and informed by the Emperor, that, "in the present circumstances, when it is absolutely necessary that he should be at his post, for the re-organization of the troops, an office in which no person can take his place, it is quite impossible to grant him even a short leave of absence." This statement shows both that the disorganization of the Russians has been very great, and that the Emperor is resolved upon making a strenuous attempt to wipe away from his arms, in the next campaign, the dishonour of the check they received in the last.

Mathew Carey, the benevolent, of Philadelphia, is quite busy in elucidating the condition of the seamstresses of that city. He says the hardest working among them only earn \$58 a year, out of which they pay for rent and fuel \$39. The balance \$19 is expended in the purchase of food, clothing, shoes, stockings, for themselves and children, for one year.

Fine living and dear living.—The butchers of New York, last week, treated the gourmands of that city, to the famous Ox "President," which weighed, before it was killed, four thousand pounds—three hundred weight of the prime pieces was sold for one dollar per pound.

Killing in a duel is now murder in Tennessee, as by *express* statute it is in New York. The Supreme Court of Tennessee, on an appeal, have decided that the striking from the roll the name of an attorney for having been engaged in a duel, is lawful—and then went on to pronounce that the killing a man in a duel is wilful and malicious murder.

A lamentable accident occurred on the 21st Dec. at Naples. The cupola of the church of Torre del Greco, fell down with a tremendous crash, and not fewer than fifty persons were killed by the fall.

A gentleman left the city of Boston on the 6th ult. and by stage and steam boat reached Natchez in 16 days, stopped three days, thence to New-Orleans in two days, remained until the 9th, and left there in the Louisiana which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, whence he reached Boston on Thursday evening in the mail stage. The whole journey, supposed to be upwards of 5000 miles, having been performed, including the time spent at different places, in forty seven days.

Hydrophobia.—Two distressing cases of hydrophobia occurred near Norfolk not long since. A young man named Joshua Brown, aged 24 years, was bitten by a rabid dog the latter part of last September, and apprehensive of the situation of the dog at the time, he applied the snake stone, felt relieved from it, and supposed no danger existed. Soon after Christmas, however, he was attacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, said he was going mad, and in a few days died in the manner he had predicted. He is said to have been an exemplary young man. The same dog, before he was killed, also bit a woman who likewise died in the same distressing manner.

The National Journal of the 18th, contains the letter of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, communicating to Congress the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. By the statements in this letter, we learn, that, during the year 1827, there was paid, on account of the public debt, the sum of \$10,001,585 99, of which the item of interest and charges is \$3,519,851 87. In the year 1828, there was paid on account of the debt, the aggregate sum of \$12,163,505 00, of which the item of interest is estimated at \$3,102,070 71. The amount of the public funded debt, on the 1st of Jan. 1828, was \$67,413,379 26: on the 1st of Jan. last the amount of the funded debt was \$58,362,135 78.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, 42 to 19, which permits husband or wife, "who has been separated by law from bed and board for seven years, to marry again whosoever seemeth good in their own eyes!"

DIED,
On Wednesday last, Mr. PATRICK REID, of Emmitsburg, Md.
At Montpelier, Va. on the 11th inst. Mrs. ELEANOR MADISON, the venerated parent of our Ex-President, in the 98th year of her age.

DUNLAP'S
Splendid Painting
OF THE
BEARING OF THE CROSS,
WILL be exhibited in Gettysburg in a few days.
Feb. 24.

BORROWED BOOKS!
THOSE persons who have in their possession, any BOOKS, known to be the property of the Subscriber, are requested to return them; and if any have borrowed Books, the owner of which is unknown, (as many of his have gone abroad without his name) he will, if possible, establish his claims to ownership.
T. STEVENS.
Feb. 24.

DR. PAXTON,
INTENDING to remove to Carlisle about the 18th or 20th of March next, is desirous that those indebted to him would discharge their accounts, if convenient, before that time. And while he would thank those who have given him their professional confidence, he would bid them an affectionate farewell.
Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

New Goods.
GEO. ARNOLD,
HAS just returned from the City, with a supply of **FRESH GROCERIES** AND **DRY GOODS.**
He has now a good assortment—and will sell **CHEAP** for Cash or Country Produce.
P. S. I will merely observe, that my Notice to Debtors, has, unfortunately, not been observed by any one of them.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Feb. 24.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber requests those that know themselves indebted to him, to meet at the house of Col. James Reed, in Millers-Town, on Saturday the 28th of March next, to settle their accounts.
ROBERT McKINNEY.
Feb. 24.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estates of ROBT. & SARAH MOORE-HEAD, deceased, are requested to pay them immediately—and all those having claims against said Estates are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES McELWEE,
Adm'r with the will annexed.
Feb. 24.

Ruth Smith vs. **John Smith.** *Mias Subjuncta for a DIVORCE.*
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to **JOHN SMITH.**
YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to show cause, if any you have, why the said Ruth, your Wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.
2nd. Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JAMES WILSON, Jun.** late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 20th of March next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before said time, to
**JAMES WILSON, or } Adm's.
SAMUEL KNOX, }**
Feb. 24.

TO MEN OF CAPITAL!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 8th of April next, his **Fulling Mill,** with about 30 Acres of LAND attached thereto. This property is situated near the Conococheague, and possesses great advantages, having attached to the establishment a **Carding Machine, DWELLINGHOUSE, &c.** and located in a populous and flourishing neighborhood; and the stream on which it stands has great water-power, and is calculated for any kind of water works, particularly for a **Manufacturing Establishment.** The Mill would be sold either with or without the machinery, to suit purchasers. Possession will be given at the time of sale. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.
JOHN GIBBONEY:
Washington county, Md. Feb. 24.

MISSING.
THE public are respectfully informed, that Mr. **HENRY MILLER**, who resides in the South Mountain, about three miles from Cavetown, has been absent for more than a week, and no trace of him can be discovered. He was last seen on Sabbath morning the 1st inst. near the house of Robert Hughes, Esq. one mile from Cavetown. He was then returning to his home, from which he was about two miles distant. Great fears are entertained by his family and friends, that some accident has befallen him; or that he lost his way in the mountain, and perished in the snow, which was then very deep. Should any person be able to give any information concerning him, they will confer a great favor on his distressed family, by doing it immediately. Mr. Miller was a middle-aged man, dressed in a suit of mixed cassinet. He formerly carried on a paper mill near Hagerstown, and is well known in the County. Printers will confer a favor by inserting the above.
Feb. 10, 1829.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of Eleanor Dill, dec'd, vs. **Pluries Ven. Exponas.**
Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.
Sheriff Heagy returns Lands sold to Samuel Fahnestock for \$1675. 30th January, 1829. On motion of Mr. Stevens—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money made on the sale of Defendant's property in this case, into Court, for distribution, by the first day of next Term. Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the above named Defendant, and others who are interested.

By the Court,
G. WELSH, Proth'y.
Feb. 17.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **CONRAD HAINES, deceased,** are requested to discharge the same.—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB HAINES, Adm'r.
Feb. 17.

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of **CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES,** which he can sell **VERY LOW.**
Feb. 10.

A STORE
FOR SALE;
& A GOOD STORE SITUATION FOR RENT.
For information, apply at this Office.
Feb. 10.

FOR RENT.
A BREWERY.
IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq.
Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

each separate State, have provided a judiciary power, judges and juries to decide between the individual and the legislative act, which he has resisted as unconstitutional. But let us suppose the case, that legislative acts of one or more States of this Union are past, conflicting with acts of Congress and commanding the resistance of their citizens against them, and what else can be the result but war,—civil war? and is not that, *de facto*, a dissolution of the Union, so far as the resisting States are concerned? and what would be the condition of every citizen in the resisting States? Bound by the double duty of allegiance to the Union, and to the State, he would be crushed between the upper and the nether millstone, with the performance of every civic duty converted into a crime, and guilty of treason, by every act of obedience to the law.

That the power of annexing Louisiana to this Union had not been delegated to Congress, by the Constitution of the U. States, was my own opinion; and it is recorded upon the journals of the senate, of which I was then a member. But far from thinking the act itself a justifying cause for secession from the Union, I regarded it as one of the happiest events which had occurred since the adoption of the constitution.—I regretted that an accidental illness in my family, which detained me on my way to Washington to take my seat in the senate, deprived me of the power of voting for the ratification of the treaties, by which the cession was secured. I arrived at Washington on the fourth day of the session of Congress, and on entering the city, passed by the secretary of the senate, who was going from the capitol to the president's house with the advice and consent of that body to the ratification.

I took my seat in the senate the next day. Bills were immediately brought into Congress making appropriations to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars for carrying the convention into effect, and for enabling the president to take possession of the ceded territory. These measures were opposed by all the members of the senate who had voted against the ratifications of the conventions. They were warmly and cordially supported by me. I had no doubt of the constitutional power to make the treaties. It is expressly delegated in the constitution. The power of making the stipulated payment for the cession, and of taking possession of the ceded territory, was equally unquestioned by me; they were constructive powers, but I thought them fairly incidental, and necessarily consequent upon the power to make the treaty.—But the power of annexing the inhabitants of Louisiana to the Union, of conferring upon them, in a mass, all the rights, and requiring of them all the duties, of citizens of the United States, it appeared to me had not been delegated to Congress by the people of the Union, and could not have been delegated by them without the consent of the people of Louisiana themselves. I thought they required an amendment of the constitution, and a vote of the people of Louisiana; and I offered resolutions for carrying both those measures into effect, which were rejected.

It has been recently ascertained, by a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Dunbar, written in July, 1803, after he had received the treaties, and convened Congress to consider them, that, in his opinion, the treaties could not be carried into effect without an amendment to the constitution: and that the proposal for such an amendment would be the first measure adopted by them, at their meeting. Yet Mr. Jefferson, president of the U. States, did approve the acts of Congress, assuming the power which he had so recently thought not delegated to them, and as the executive of the Union, carried them into execution.

Thus Mr. Jefferson, president of the U. States, the federal members of Congress, who opposed and voted against the ratification of the treaties, and myself, all concurred in the opinion, that the Louisiana cession treaties transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. But it was, after all, a question of constructive power. The power of making the treaty was expressly given without limitation. The sweeping clause, by which all powers, necessary and proper for carrying into effect those expressly delegated, may be understood as unlimited. It is to be presumed, that when Mr. Jefferson approved and executed the acts of congress, assuming the doubtful power, he had brought his mind to acquiesce in this somewhat latitudinarian construction. I opposed it as long and as far as my opposition could avail.—I acquiesced in it, after it had received the sanction of all the organized authority of the Union, and the tacit acquiescence of the people of the United States and of Louisiana. Since which time, so far as this precedent goes, and no farther, I have considered the question as irrevocably settled.

But in reverting to the fundamental principles of all our constitutions, that

obedience is *not* due to an unconstitutional law, and that its execution may be lawfully resisted, you must admit, that had the laws of congress for annexing Louisiana to the Union been resisted, by the authority of one or more states of the then existing confederacy, as *unconstitutional*, that resistance might have been carried to the extent of dissolving the Union, and of forming a new confederacy; and that if the consequences of the cession had been so oppressive upon New England and the north, as was apprehended by the *federal leaders*, to whose conduct at that time all these observations refer; the project which they did then form of severing the Union, and of establishing a northern confederacy, would in their application of the abstract principle to the existing state of things, have been justifiable.

In their views, therefore, I impute to them nothing which it could be necessary for them to disavow; and, accordingly, these principles were distinctly and explicitly avowed, eight years afterwards, by my excellent friend, Mr. Quincy, in his speech upon the admission of Louisiana as a state into the Union. Whether he had any knowledge of the practical project of 1803 and 4, I know not; but the argument of his speech, in which he referred to my recorded opinions upon the constitutional power, was an eloquent exposition of the justifying causes of that project, as I had heard them detailed at the time. That project, I repeat, had gone to the length of fixing upon a military leader for its execution; and although the circumstances of the times never admitted of its execution, or even of its full development, I had yet no doubt, in 1808 and 1809, and have no doubt at this time, that it is the key to all the great movements of these leaders of the federal party in New England, from that time forward, till its final catastrophe in the Hartford convention.

Gentlemen, I observe among the signers of your letter, the names of two members of that convention, together with that of the son of its president.—You will not understand me as affirming, that either of you was privy to this plan of military execution, in 1804. That may be known to yourselves, and not to me. A letter of your first signer, recently published, has disclosed the fact, that he, although the putative, was not the real father of the Hartford convention. As he, who has hitherto enjoyed unrivalled, the honors, is now disposed to bestow upon others the shame of its paternity, may not the ostensible and the real character of other incidents attending it, be alike diversified, so that the main and ultimate object of that assembly, though beaming in splendor from its acts, was yet in dim eclipse to the vision of its most distinguished members?

However this may be, it was this project of 1803 and 4, which, from the time when I first took my seat in the senate of the U. States, alienated me from the secret councils of those leaders of the federal party. I was never initiated in them. I approved and supported the acquisition of Louisiana; and from the first moment that the project of separation was made known to me, I opposed to it a determined and inflexible resistance.

It is well known to some of you, gentlemen, that the cession of Louisiana was not the first occasion upon which my duty to my country prescribed to me a course of conduct different from that which would have been dictated to me by the leaders and the spirit of party. More than one of you was present at a meeting of members of the Massachusetts legislature, on the 27th of May, 1802, the day after I first took my seat as a member of that legislature. A proposal then made by me, to admit to the council of the commonwealth, a proportional representation of the minority as it existed in the two houses, has, I trust, not been forgotten. It was the first act of my legislative life, and it marked the principle by which my whole public career has been governed, from that day to this. My proposal was unsuccessful, and perhaps it forfeited whatever confidence might have been otherwise bestowed upon me as a party follower. My conduct in the senate of the U. States, with regard to the Louisiana cession, was not more acceptable to the leaders of the federal party, and some of you may perhaps remember that it was not suffered to pass without notice or censure, in the federal journals of the time.

With regard to the project of a separate Northern confederacy, formed in the winter of 1803-'4 in consequence of the Louisiana cession, it is not to me that you must apply for copies of the correspondence in which it was contained. To that and every other project of disunion, I have been constantly opposed. My principles do not admit the right even of the people, still less of the legislature of any one state in the Union, to secede at pleasure from the Union. No provision is made for the exercise of this right, either by the federal, or any of the state constitutions.—

The act of exercising it, presupposes a departure from the principle of compact, and a resort to that of force.

If, in the exercise of their respective functions, the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the Union on one side, and of one or more states on the other, are brought into direct collision with each other, the relations between the parties are no longer those of constitutional right, but of independent force. Each party construes the common compact for itself. The constructions are irreconcilable together. There is no umpire between them, and the appeal is to the sword, the ultimate arbiter of right between independent states, but not between the members of one body politic. I therefore hold it as a principle, without exception, that whenever the constituted authorities of a state, authorize resistance to any act of Congress, or pronounce it unconstitutional, they do thereby declare themselves and their State, *quoad hoc*, out of the pale of the Union. That there is no supposable case, in which the people of a State might place themselves in this attitude, by the primitive right of insurrection against oppression, I will not affirm; but they have delegated no such power to their legislatures or their judges; and if there be such a right, it is the right of an individual to commit suicide—the right of an inhabitant of a populous city to set fire to his own dwelling house. These are my views.—But to those, who think that each state is a sovereign judge, not only of its own rights, but of the extent of powers conferred upon the general government by the people of the whole Union; and that each State, giving its own construction to the constitutional powers of Congress, may array its separate sovereignty against every act of that body transcending this estimate of their powers—to say of men holding these principles, that, for the ten years from 1804 to 1814, they were intending a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new confederacy, is charging them with nothing more than with acting up to their principles.

To the purposes of party leaders, intending to accomplish the dissolution of the Union and a new Confederacy, two postulates are necessary.—First, an act or acts of Congress, which may be resisted as *unconstitutional*—and, secondly, a state of excitement among the people of one or more States of the Union sufficiently inflamed, to produce acts of the State Legislatures, conflicting with the acts of Congress. Resolutions of the Legislatures, denying the powers of Congress, are the first steps in this march to disunion; but they avail nothing, without subsequent and corresponding action. The annexation of Louisiana to the Union was believed to be unconstitutional, but it produced no excitement to resistance among the people. Its beneficial consequences to the whole Union were soon felt, and took away all possibility of holding it up as the labarum of a political religion of disunion. The projected separation met with other disasters, and slumbered, till the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, followed by the Orders in Council of 11th November, 1807, led to the embargo of the 22d December of that year.—The first of these events brought the nation to the brink of war with G. Britain; and there is good reason to believe that the second was intended as a measure familiar to the policy of that government, to sweep our commerce from the ocean, carrying into British ports every vessel of ours navigating upon the seas, and holding them, their cargoes, and their crews, in sequestration, to aid in the negotiation of Mr. Rose, and bring us to the terms of the British cabinet. This was precisely the period at which the governor of Nova Scotia was giving to his correspondent in Massachusetts, the friendly warning from the British government of the revolutionizing and conquering plan of France, which was communicated to me, and of which I apprized Mr. Jefferson. The Embargo, in the mean time, had been laid, and had saved most of our vessels and seamen from the grasp of the British cruisers. It had rendered impotent the British Orders in Council; but, at the same time, it had choked up the channels of our own commerce. As its operation bore with heavy pressure upon the commerce and navigation of the North, the federal leaders soon began to clamour against it, then to denounce it as unconstitutional; and then to call upon the *Commercial States* to concert measures among themselves, to resist its execution.

The question made of the constitutionality of the embargo, only proved, that, in time of violent popular excitement, the clearest delegation of a power to Congress will no more shield the exercise of it from a charge of usurpation, than that of a power the most remotely implied or constructive. The question of the constitutionality of the embargo was solemnly argued before the District Court of the United States, at Salem; and although the decision of

the judge was in its favour, it continued to be argued to the juries; and even when silenced before them, was in the discounter of the times so infectious, that the juries themselves habitually acquitted those charged with the violation of that law. There was little doubt, that if the question of constitutionality had been brought before the State judiciary of Massachusetts, the decision of the court would have been *against* the law. The first postulate for the projectors of disunion, was thus secured. The second sullied, for the people, notwithstanding their excitement, still clung to the Union, and the federal majority in the legislature was very small. Then was brought forward the first project for a convention of Delegates from the New England States to meet in Connecticut, and then was the time, at which I urged with so much earnestness, by letters to my friends at Washington, the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo.

The non-intercourse was substituted. The arrangement with Mr. Erskine soon afterwards ensued: and in August, 1809, I embarked upon a public mission to Russia. My absence from the U. States was of eight years' duration, and I returned to take charge of the department of State in 1817.

The rupture of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the abortive mission of Mr. Jackson, the disclosures of Mr. John Henry, the war with Great Britain, the opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that by the constitution of the United States, no power was given either to the President or to Congress, to determine the actual existence of the exigencies, upon which the militia of the several states may be employed in the service of the United States, and the Hartford Convention, all happened during my absence from this country. I forbear to pursue the narrative. The two postulates for disunion were nearly consummated. The interposition of a kind Providence, restoring peace to our country and to the world, averted the most deplorable of catastrophes, and turning over to the receptacle of things lost upon earth, the adjourned Convention from Hartford to Boston, extinguished (by the mercy of Heaven, may it be for ever!) the projected New England Confederacy.

Gentlemen, I have waved every scruple, perhaps even the proprieties of my situation, to give you this answer, in consideration of that long and sincere friendship for some of you, which can cease to beat only with the last pulsation of my heart. But I cannot consent to a controversy with you. Here, if you please, let our *joint* correspondence rest. I will answer for the public eye, or for the private ear, at his option, either of you, speaking for himself, upon any question, which he may justly deem necessary, for the vindication of his own reputation. But I can recognise among you no representative characters. Justly appreciating the filial piety of those, who have signed your letter in behalf of their deceased sires, I have no reason to believe that either of those parents would have authorized the demand of names, or the call for evidence which you have made. With the father of your last signer, I had, in the year 1809, one or more intimately confidential conversations on this very subject, which I have flattered myself, and still believe, were not without their influence upon the conduct of his last and best days. His son may have found no traces of this among his father's papers. He may believe me that it is nevertheless true.

It is not improbable that at some future day, a sense of solemn duty to my country, may require of me to disclose the evidence, which I do possess, and for which you call. But of that day the selection must be at my own judgment, and it may be delayed till I myself shall have gone to answer for the testimony I may bear, before the tribunal of your God and mine. Should a disclosure of names even then be made by me, it will, if possible, be with such reserve, as tenderness to the feeling of the living, and to the families and friends of the dead, may admonish.

But no array of numbers or of power shall draw me to a disclosure, which I deem premature, or deter me from making it when my sense of duty shall sound the call.

In the mean time, with a sentiment of affectionate and unabated regard for some, and of respect for all of you, permit me to subscribe myself,

Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The city of Edinburgh has been much agitated by a discovery of a house in that city, kept by a Mr. Burk, where persons have been taken, murdered, and their bodies sold to Surgeons.—Burk and his wife have been arrested. The houses occupied for this purpose were at Westport. Twelve suits of clothes are said to have been found on the premises.

In Virginia, the subject of a *Convention* has been, at length, finally disposed of. The House of Delegates has, by a vote of 114 to 93, accepted the bill sent them from the Senate, organizing the Convention upon the present arrangement of the Senatorial district, under the census of 1810. The bill as it has passed both Houses also extends the limit of selection for members, to the whole State, fixes upon the courts in May, as the time of election, and upon the first Monday in October, as the time of the meeting of the Convention.

WATER POWER AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. A writer in the Rochester Telegraph, speaking of the water at that place, describes it as "capable of operating 114 flour mills of four runs of stone each, or the same number of cotton factories, each of 3000 spindles, or 340,000 spindles, and the action of what is called a twenty horse power steam engine is just equal to the impulse given by 1000 cubic feet of water falling in a minute through a space of 10 feet; this unoccupied power is equal to 340 such engines, and the annual expence of maintaining the power of each engine being estimated in England at £1000 sterling money, our surplus water power (supposing the annual expence of supplying such engine here to be the same as in England) would produce an annual income of £340,000 sterling." The writer says that it should be noted, that he has taken as his data the quantity of water flowing in the Genesee river at that place, at the lowest ebb of one of the very dryest seasons which have occurred for many years.

Use of Liquors in the Army.—The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry made of him by the House of Representatives, whether the use of ardent spirits can be dispensed with in the army of the United States, has made a report. He gives it his opinion that the habitual use of ardent spirits, or even in moderate quantities, is unfavorable to health, and that the chances for vigor, health and long life, are in favor of him who abstains from it altogether. He, however, thinks that so small a quantity as a gill a day taken at different times, is not calculated to impair the health of persons engaged in active employments, and that the sudden abandonment of it by persons who have been in the habit of using it, might prove injurious to their health.

Cost of Kissing.—At a court of special sessions held in York, on Friday last, a man lately from Scotland, who had made a considerable purchase in the neighborhood, was fined \$23 and costs of court, for kissing the good lady of the house where he boarded. It appeared on the trial, that the suit which was brought by the injured husband, was for the recovery of damages, some part of which were sustained more than a year ago, by this tender meeting of lips. The offence, it appeared from the testimony of the lady, has, since Dec. 1827, been repeated some seven or eight times, which brings the price at about \$3 per smack. *Livingston Register.*

"A collector of authentic Dreams" in the New York Morning Herald gives the following account of the first discovery in making shot. The art of making patent shot was invented and patented by a person of the name of Watts, of Bristol, England. Mr. Wm. Watts was a plumber by trade, and before his discovery of making shot from towers, all the shot in use was made by plumbers. It is true the discovery was made in a dream, but it was in a dream, had by Mrs. Watts.

Mrs. Watts followed making shot as a branch of his business, but having a turn for experimenting, he was perpetually changing the mode of conducting the process, with a view to make shot perfectly round—to effect the object he dropped the lead in oils, fat, and many other substances, but all without producing the desired globularity.—Mrs. Watts often attended the experiments, and felt much anxiety for the result. After attending nearly a whole day, and being as usual, disappointed, she retired to bed, and dreamed of going into a hatter's shop, where she heard shot falling. Her attention was of course roused by a subject that had filled her head all day, and on enquiring how they made it, the good man brought her a handful perfectly round, and was so polite as to inform her they were dropped from a great height.—This dream must have happened soon after midnight, for just at one o'clock Mrs. W. shook her husband, informed him of her dream: he pronounced it infallible, jumped up, dressed himself, went to his shop, tried it as far as his means would allow, and found it so! The first perfect shot was made from a chamber to a ceiling nearly over his head. It was then made in the seats of a mine, and the success was complete.

A law has passed the Senate of Ohio laying a tax on Old Bachelors.

A PLANTATION
TO RENT, OR LET ON SHARES
FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.
SITUATE in Menallen township,
Adams County, containing about
130 ACRES
of excellent Farming land—late the
property of **ANDREW WRAY**, deceased.
For terms, apply to either
JAMES WRAY, or } *Ex'rs.*
C. F. KEENER, }
Feb. 3. 4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of **ANDREW WRAY**, deceased,
are requested to make payment as soon
as possible—and all persons having
claims against said Estate are desired
to present them, properly authenticated
for settlement.
JAMES WRAY, } *Ex'rs.*
C. F. KEENER, }
Feb. 3. 4t

CASH WANTED!
THE Subscriber, being much in
want of Money at this time, de-
sires those indebted to him to call and
settle the same *before the first of March*
next.
GEORGE ARMOR.
Jan. 27. 5t

NOTICE.
THOSE who have *Quarterly Ac-*
counts at the **TONSorial HEAD**
QUARTERS, are requested to call, on
or before the *first of March next*, as
their bills are now ready.
Straggling Customers will also
please to take notice, that from this
day forward, the book which is called
"*Pay as you go*," shall be dispensed
with, and "*Pay as you go*," substituted.
You will therefore save yourselves the
mortification of meeting with a denial,
by supplying your pockets with the
cash.
DAVID MCANN.
Feb. 10. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of **GEORGE BIESECKER**,
late of Franklin township, deceased,
are requested to discharge the same on
or before the *10th of March next*. And
those who have claims against said Es-
tate, are desired to present them, pro-
perly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID DEARDORFF,
CATHARINE BIESECKER,
Administrators.
Feb. 3. 4t

JOHN N. STARR,
CABINET MAKER,
Respectfully informs his Friends
and the Public in general, that he
has commenced business in the shop
formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in
East York-street, Gettysburg—where
he intends keeping on hand, a General
Assortment of the most **FASHIONA-**
BLE & DURABLE
FURNITURE,
Which he will warrant equal, if not su-
perior in quality, to any offered in this
place—consisting, in part, of
Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes,
Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Side-
boards,
French and plain Bureaus,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries,
and Book-cases,
Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and
Card Tables,
Plain do. do. do.
Ladies Work-stands,
Shaving and Candle Stands,
Portable Writing Desks,
Cribs, and Cradles; and
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BEDSTEADS,
Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods,
richly finished—all of which will be
sold as cheap for Cash, or Country
Produce, as they can be purchased, of
the same quality, at any other place.
He will also attend to the mak-
ing of
COFFINS!
and informs the Public, that he has
provided himself with a **HEARSE**,
superior in neatness to any in the place,
for the conveyance of Corpses to the
place of burial.
Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

CROSS-KEYS.
THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public
generally, that he has taken the **TAV-**
ERN STAND formerly occupied by
P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Bank-
ing house, in East York street; Gettys-
burg. He promises, by strict atten-
tion to his business, to render all as
comfortable as possible, who may fa-
vor him with a call.
JOHN ASH.
April 15. 1t

COFFINS!
and informs the Public, that he has
provided himself with a **HEARSE**,
superior in neatness to any in the place,
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Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

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vor him with a call.
JOHN ASH.
April 15. 1t

Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the **RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES** yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do **REPORT** as follows, viz. from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829, both days included:

DR.		CR.	
		By Orders paid, as follow, viz.	
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement,		Auditors' pay,	
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,		Tuition of poor children,	
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		Officers of Elections—Fees,	
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,		Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	
" " C. Chritzman (arreages) 966 94		Grand Juries and Constables—Pay,	
1828, 199 00		General Juries and Constables—do.	
1,201 02		Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases,	
Tax assessed for 1828,		Assessors—Fees,	
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, up to 1827, (inclusive)		Fox and Wolf scalps,	
Rent received of Thomas McKellip, ending 1st April, 1829,		Stoves for Court House & Work done in Public Buildings,	
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, on order No. 80,		John F. Macfarlane, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	
drawn at 60 days after date,		Samuel B. Wright, Esq. do. do.	
" received of John Reynold's Administrator—fees for		Jacob Fickes, Esq. do. do.	
holding inquisition on body of said dec'd,		Clerk to Commissioners—Pay,	
Additions to Tax Duplicates,		Road Views and damages,	
\$17,053 87		Court Cryer—Pay, and sundries for use of Court,	
The Tax assessed for 1828, is as follows, viz:		Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	
C. Chritzman, Borough,		Directors of Poor—Pay,	
Hugh M'Gaughey, Cumberland,		Jafor—keeping of Prisoners, &c. &c.	
Peter Comfort, Franklin,		Public Printing,	
Jacob Winrott, (Blacksmith,) Germany,		Dr. C. N. Berlucchy—medical attendance on Prisoners,	
George Wolf, Berwick,		" John Parshall, do. do.	
Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. Conowingo,		" D. Horner, do. do.	
James Patterson, Hamilton,		Attorney General—Fees,	
Abraham King, Esq. Straban,		Prothonotary—Fees,	
Philip Fleshman, Mountpleasant,		Wood for Court House and Prison,	
Peter Deardorff, Sen. Reading,		Coroner—Fees,	
James White, Sen. Liberty,		John Garvin, Esq. making Ballot Box for 13th Election District,	
Peter Fidler, Tyrone,		P. Heagy, Sheriff, for notifying Judges to attend special Election,	
Moses McIlvain, Mountjoy,		Cash advanced by J. B. McPherson at last settlement,	
Daniel Fickes, Huntingdon,		John Hersh, for Books for Register's Office,	
George Deardorff, Latimore,		Bank of Gettysburg, an order payable at 60 days,	
Jesse Seabrooks, Hamiltonban,		Margaret Winrott, for attendance on stranger who died in her house,	
William Rex, Menallen,		Valentine Hollinger, Interest on money advanced to Amos Green,	
\$10,028 45		Bank of Gettysburg, interest,	
The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands		Water Rent,	
of the following Collectors, viz:		C. N. Neinstedt, for binding Records,	
1820 John Marshall, Berwick,		Geo. Welsh, in trust for Sheriff of York County for removing pris-	
1823 Michael Snyder, Germany,		oner,	
1825 Adam Swope, Borough,		Wm. Thompson, for procuring Ballot Box for 13th Election District,	
1826 Jacob Bosserman, Liberty,		Geo. Stoutseberger, for apprehending Horse Thief,	
1827 Caleb Beales, Jr. Latimore,		P. Heagy, Sheriff, summoning Juries for 1828,	
" James Black, Cumberland,		John Garvin, qualifying assessors, &c.	
" Joseph Lefever, Germany,		Jacob Sanders, in trust for Ground Rent on Lot No. 82 up to Jan-	
" Henry Whitmore, Menallen,		1828,	
1828 C. Chritzman, Borough,		Valentine Hollinger, an order issued in 1827, and paid the present	
" Hugh M'Gaughey, Cumberland,		year,	
" Peter Comfort, Franklin,		By outstanding Tax,	
" Jacob Winrott, Germany,		Balance of Geo. Ziegler's Bond,	
" George Wolf, Berwick,		Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	
" Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. Conowingo,		Do. do. C. Chritzman (arreages) 1828,	
" James Patterson, Hamilton,		Do. do. do. 1828,	
" Abraham King, Esq. Straban,		Overcharge in Tax Duplicates,	
" Philip Fleshman, Mountpleasant,		Treasurer's Salary,	
" Peter Deardorff, Sen. Reading,		Balance in Treasury,	
" James White, Sen. Liberty,		\$17,053 87	
" Peter Fidler, Tyrone,			
" Moses McIlvain, Mountjoy,			
" Daniel Fickes, Huntingdon,			
" George Deardorff, Esq. Latimore,			
" Jesse Seabrooks, Hamiltonban,			
" William Rex, Menallen,			
\$14,265 051			

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of **RECEIPTS and EXPEN-**
DITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is
a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remain-
ing in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and
affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of Ja-
nuary, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

SAM'L B. WRIGHT,
JACOB FICKES,
JAS. McILHENNY, } **COMPT'S.**

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. CLERK.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected **AUDITORS** to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasu-
rer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn agreeably to law, **REPORT** the following to
be a General Statement of the said Account, from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January,
1829—both days included:—

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer, & Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

DR.		CR.	
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,		By Outstanding Tax,	
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,		Orders paid,	
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,		Ground Rent in hands of James Gourley,	
" " C. Chritzman, arreages, 966 94		" " " C. Chritzman (arreages), 725 44	
" " " 1828, 199 00		" " " do. 1828, 49 50	
1,201 02		Overcharge in Tax Duplicates,	
Tax assessed for 1828,		Treasurer's Salary,	
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, till 1827, inclusive,		Balance on hands,	
Rent received from Thomas McKellip, ending April 1, 1829,		\$17,053 87	
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, for order No. 80, drawn			
at 60 days after date,			
Cash received from John Reynold's Administrator—fees for			
holding inquest on body of said deceased,			
Addition to Tax Duplicates,			
\$17,053 87			

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of This
Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and no Cents is in the hands of the Treasurer.

ROBERT McILHENNY, Jr. }
ROBERT SMITH, } **AUDITORS.**